

Bismarck, D. T. April 29, 1874.

TREE PLANTING.

Let all who can do so plant trees. The cottonwood grows rapidly, and is valuable for wind-brakes and fuel; in the box alder, which abounds on the bottom lands along the river, is a prettier and more valuable tree; indeed, it is fast becoming a general favorite. The latter may be grown from seed gathered in the fall of the year, or transplanted from the native forests. It will grow, even, on the highest knolls. The cottonwood may be grown from cuttings, which may be cut at this late day, those gathered in the fall and winter are much better. The white willow is also grown from cuttings, which may be obtained, delivered here at \$5.75 per M., or at a less figure if sent by freight—the express charges being \$2.75 on a single thousand from St. Paul.

We have been familiar with the white willow for eight years, and know it will grow on the high prairies, and as rapidly as the cottonwood. It is better than the cottonwood for fuel, better for fencing, better for wind-brakes, and is a better appearing tree. Ash can be raised from the seed, and will grow rapidly, but the seed must be gathered in the fall. The soft maple, if the seed can be had, will be the best to plant this season. The seed ripens in June, and should be planted at once. It will come up as quickly as corn, and the trees will grow from two to three feet the first season. Oak and hickory may also be grown successfully, from the seed, and walnut, though the latter is of exceedingly slow growth. All these varieties should be planted in time; also the European larch; but this season we must necessarily depend on the cottonwood and box alder to a great extent, because they are within the reach of all, with in the reach of all, without money and without price.

Next week we shall publish the tree culture act. Under it one can obtain title to land through the culture of forty acres of trees. Five years' time is allowed in which to plant the forty acres. Every section ought to have a forty acre tract of trees; this, in addition to the small belts or tracts which every settler will surely plant. The modification of the climate brought about by wholesale tree planting will be wonderful. The force of the winds will be broken, the fall of moisture increased, thus protecting and invigorating crops; besides, the face of the country will be beautified.

The man who is in possession of a foot of land, and neglects to plant a tree on it, lives in vain; he neglects an opportunity which, if improved, will in time yield more satisfaction than can be gained from time and energies spent in any other manner.

Let all who can plant trees. It is not too late.

COL. HARRY BROWNSON.

In the St. Paul Press of a recent date appears a letter from this place signed "Quails," intended solely to injure the character and business standing of Col. Harry Brownson, the Agent of the Northern Pacific R. R. at this point. It was written by J. J. Jackman, a man who loses no opportunity to injure the Colonel, simply because he presumes that something the Colonel may have said influenced his removal from his position as Deputy U. S. Marshal. Now Col. Brownson's fights are not our fights, and we do not speak of this so much to set him right, as to set the TRIBUNE right; for, during the absence of the editor, this same man has used the columns of this paper, to some extent, to traduce this same gentleman and others who are our friends, in order to carry out his schemes of revenge, and possibly with a view to injuring us also. He has come into this office, setting up the type and printing in the TRIBUNE, sentiments which he knew were obnoxious to the editor, and personal reflections on his friends. Mr. Knappen claims that he was powerless to resist him, though he had written and telegraphic instructions to beware of Jackman's influence, and positive instructions to allow him to shape the sentiments of the paper.

We do not make these statements in order to injure Mr. Jackman, but simply in justice to the TRIBUNE.

Col. Brownson is too well known as a railroad man to be injured by the statements of such as Mr. Jackman, and as an individual he stands well, not only here, but wherever known. Col. Brownson allowed his name to come before the people for an official position last fall, and though elected by a very large majority, he may have a few enemies because of it, some of whom are jealous of him lest he should stand in their way in the future. Mr. Jackman, with a view to revenge for fancied wrongs, has smuggled into this paper, as above stated, and now into the Press, his attacks, excepting with him and a few others. Mr. Brownson stands well in this community as an individual, and no man can justly find any fault with him as a railroad official.

The railroad company are fortunate in being able to command his services here, and should there be an opening in a higher grade, they would do themselves credit to place Col. Brownson therein.

As to Mr. Singiser, who also shared the abuse in the article mentioned, he is a newspaper man and can stand it, though it is equally unjust and uncalled for in his case.

As to the county officers who are mentioned as illegally acting, the people elected them and are satisfied with them; and they are all men good and true, not given to blackmailing—not charged with neglecting their duties, or appropriating public funds.

THE TOWNSITE.

There is reason to hope that the towns-site imbroglio will be settled through a compromise of conflicting interests, within the next thirty days; and, in that case, the present village will be adopted as a nucleus around which the future city may grow—the railroad company laying out additions on adjoining sections.

Jackman, who has taken a prominent part in the contest, so far, seems to have changed his tactics, and has written a letter to the St. Paul Press, adopting the *non de plume* over which Judge Carville writes, "Quails," probably to relieve himself from responsibility, urging that this is not a proper location for the towns-site; that it should be and will be removed to a better location—section five, for instance, adjoining which is a quarter section claimed by Jackman. It may be to his interest to have the towns-site removed to either sections 5 or 31, and to secure that result it may be to his interest to keep up this towns-site contest for a year or two; but it is to the interest of every householder to have the matter settled at once, and settled in favor of the present location.

The TRIBUNE does not care through whom this result is accomplished, so that it is obtained at once.

This done, people will come in, will buy lots and build, and spend their money in various ways. There will be something to do, and money to do it with.

Now there is absolutely nothing to attract men here. There is no chance to make investments; even the railroad lands in the vicinity, though offered at low figures, are unsold, because this question remains unsettled. True, the Government lands in the immediate vicinity are all taken, but in the main by men living in the village, or poor men, who cannot make extensive improvements. Settle the towns-site question, and capital, brains and muscle will come in, business interests will be built up the railroad company will put up permanent and substantial buildings, substantial county buildings may be erected, a creditable school house built, a Government depot for supplies, &c., &c. Capital will find chances for investment, and labor employment. Let there be a compromise, and let all good citizens work together to secure that end.

Gen. Grant has shown that he has the nerve to do right, if it does cost him something, by his veto of the inflation bill. Had he approved it, an era of wild speculation would have ensued, benefitting a few shrewd speculators at the expense of the majority—at the expense of the business interests of the country.

QUAILS.

This is the *non de plume* over which J. S. Carville has for some years corresponded for the St. Paul Press and other papers. Recently a letter over this signature appeared in the St. Paul Press reflecting seriously on Col. Brownson and others at Bismarck. Learning that Jackman was its author, adopting his *non de plume*, in effect denouncing his friends over his well known signature, Mr. Carville took steps to disavow the authorship and set himself right. Accordingly he prepared a communication for this paper, stating the fact that he had written over this *non de plume* for some years, reciting the objectionable paragraphs in the Press letter, denying the truth of some of the statements made, particularly those in regard to Col. Brownson, and disavowing authorship, placing the responsibility where it belongs. Mr. Jackman in the evening met Mr. Carville on the streets, and stated to him that he learned he had written such a communication, and asked to see it. Accordingly Carville accompanied Jackman to the printing office, and asked for the manuscript, in order that Jackman might read it. Mr. Jackman took it, placed it in his pocket without reading, and insisted on the publication of the entire article from which the extracts were taken, accompanied by a statement from him that he was its author, without any reference to Mr. Carville; but finally prepared the Card which appears below, and insisted on its publication instead of the article Mr. Carville had written. Mr. Carville expressed dissatisfaction at this, and insisted that the article Jackman had pocketed contained what he wanted to say—simply setting him right, and doing Jackman no injury. Yet Mr. Jackman retained the communication, and it is therefore not published.

Card.

The letter which appeared in the St. Paul Press of the 16th inst., dated Bismarck, April 8th, signed "Quails," was written by me.

JNO. J. JACKMAN.

Last November the TRIBUNE charged positively that the return of the fraudulent vote, which it was pretended was cast at the house of one James O'Brien, in the Apple Creek precinct, was in the hand writing of J. S. Carville, then Judge of Probate. At the time, we gave place to Mr. Carville's denial and stated that when satisfied we were wrong we should be among the first to do him justice. Since our return we have become satisfied that we did Mr. Carville injustice, and now believe his statement to be correct: That the return was not in his hand writing—that he was not a party to it, either directly or indirectly.

Elsewhere appears a remarkable article on the climate of Bismarck, from the pen of Col. Thompson, of the 7th Cavalry. The Colonel is a gentleman of extended experience, a deep thinker, close observer and an able writer. Several valuable contributions have heretofore appeared in these columns from his pen, and we hope that he will favor our readers often. The article on the climate of Bismarck deserves particular attention; the theory advanced is undoubtedly correct.

The Bismarck Land District bill has passed both Houses, the only objection being to its name, and by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who wanted it called the Northern Dakota Land District. He insisted that if we adopted the name proposed, some friend of Napoleon would come in and want to establish a Napoleon Land District. He did not recognize the fact that the district must take its name from the point at which the office is located.

Both Gen. Averill and Hon. M. H. Dunnell, Members of Congress from Minnesota, are entitled to the gratitude of our people for the active interest taken by them in the Bismarck Land District bill.

Claim jumpers near Wapeton recently destroyed the house of John Morrison, driving him and his family out of doors in the night, using fire arms to back their threats of personal violence. A correspondent furnishes the names of the parties, but the charges are of such a serious nature that we hesitate to use them.

CLIMATE OF BISMARCK.

Why Milder than St. Paul or Sioux City—Long Days and Warm Winds.

There are many reasons why Bismarck has a better climate than either St. Paul or Sioux City; but not as good as middle and western Montana.

Its summers are longer and warmer, while its winters are, on an average, much less severe than those of any portion of the United States east of it, and north of the 43d Parallel of N. Lat., not moderated by proximity to large bodies of water. From the 20th of March to the 20th of June, the days increase in length, with greater rapidity than at any place south of it, until in mid-summer they attain over sixteen hours of sunshine and twenty of daylight, leaving very few hours in the twenty-four for radiating the accumulated heat and cooling the earth. Hence the summers become very warm. This process is reversed; but so tardily that winter rarely sets in until the last of November or first of December, which is attributable to the vast amount of heat accumulated by the sun's rays during the usually clear weather, the adaptation of the grounds to become heated, and its destitution of radiating or cooling material—such as timber, cultivated or growing grasses, and other vegetable crops and the evaporation of surplus water.

In the winter during the very shortest days, this place has eight hours of sunshine, and about ten of broad daylight. Most of the days are clear; there is but little snow and that is generally drifted into ravines, leaving most of the country bare, burned off, and in a condition to absorb all the heat of the sun's rays, rendering it much warmer than countries where the snow covers the ground and reflects back the heat.

Again, there is great reason to believe that the climate here is greatly moderated by the heated air from the Pacific Coast. It is only nine hundred miles distant; and it is well known that west of the Coast Range of mountains in California, Oregon, and Washington, the air is warm during the winter months, rendered so by the warm water of the Pacific. Now if the wind were to move that heated air in this direction at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it would get here in less than two days. During last winter we had several palpable thaws or short periods of very warm weather, and each of them followed and was during the continuance of a few days of west wind.

But it may be objected that this warm air, in passing over the cold mountainous region intervening, must be reduced in temperature too much to create a thaw when it reached here. This does not follow. It is well known that air, as it ascends, becomes rapidly more rarified, and that the coldness of the mountain heights and the upper regions generally, is attributable and in exact proportion to—other things being equal—thier rarification. This rarification is produced by the elasticity and tendency of the air to expansion upon the removal of the superincumbent weight which takes place as it ascends. At the ordinary mountain height it is only half as heavy and vastly more expanded or rarified than at the sea level.

Now it is plain, that this same air which was obliged to pass over the mountains in a rarified condition, and exhibiting the phenomena of cold in consequence thereof, will become more dense as it descends on this side, and warmer in exact proportion to its density produced by the additional weight from above. Hence it is not strange that the same west winds that bring the heated air from off the Pacific Ocean to California and Oregon, should force it over the mountains—exhibiting a low temperature while passing over—and become warm again when it settled down in the valleys of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone; nor is it strange or improbable that a continuation of this current eastward should greatly modify the severity of the winters here.

It cannot be denied that the air loses some of its former heat as it passes away through northern regions from the source of it, the Pacific Ocean. Hence it is warmer at the foot of the mountains in Montana, and colder at St. Paul and Sioux City than it is here.

THE DOLLY VARDEN PAPERS.

The New Crusade.

BY LINDA W. SLAUGHTER.

The year 1874 will long be memorable as having witnessed the inauguration of the "Womens' Whiskey War." This, like the famous "Battle of the Kegs," 'twill long live in verse and story, and the coming man shall read, how in each eastern town and hamlet, organized bands of earnest, determined women, marched out into the streets and besieged each alcoholic stronghold, not with mortar, cannon and petard, but with the peaceful weapons of song and prayer.

Far be it from me ever to speak lightly of concerted Christian effort anywhere! I know that in the ranks of these praying bands are found women of culture, of refinement, of true nobility of nature, and of the highest social worth; sorrowing wives and mothers who have tasted the bitterness of this curse, who have felt the keenness of poverty and the disgrace of drunkenness, and who in days of anxiety and weary nights of watching, have earned the right to protest thus solemnly and publicly against the supposed authors of their wrongs.

But it does seem to me, as if these good women had somehow gotten hold of the wrong horn of the dilemma, and are fighting their war with unwomanly weapons, wasting their ammunition, as it were, by blindly hurling themselves against the strongholds of the enemy. Never since the days of Sancho Panza has there been such a waste of enthusiasm, such an exhibition of misdirected energy and mistaken zeal. Like poor tacticians these honestly, sincere warriors, are destroying their own vitality in useless onslaughts on the outer wall of the castle, when a little social strategy would effect a peaceful surrender. They have started out on the wrong premises and have mistaken the effect for the cause. The saloons are no more responsible for the sins of intemperate men, than milliner stores are accountable for the follies and weaknesses of fashionable women.

Men, who cannot pass a saloon without feeling thirsty, and who, when once amid the "glittering generalities," of the bar, become oblivious of the flight of time, have their counterpart in women who cannot pass a milliner store without stopping, and who when surrounded with the bewildering display of fantastic vanities, become so intoxicated with the tinselled trifles of lace and ribbon, as to be incapable of exercising their judgment, but linger on absorbed in the study of fashion plates, forgetful of the fact that the wheels of their household machinery will be at a dead lock until their return. Home, husband and children are secondary matters to such women, and too often they indulge in purchases of useless things which they can ill afford, to the great detriment of their husband's purse and credit.

Now this is very sad, but because there are weak women, who possess neither strength or inclination to resist the temptation of foolishly spending their husband's money, wasting their time, and neglecting their families, shall we abolish the milliner stores that are at once a convenience and necessity to thousands of good, sensible women, who love beautiful things for their own sake, and at which they can select their personal adornment with good taste, sound judgment, and conscientious regard for their husband's income? Certainly it would be the height of absurdity for the unhappy husbands of these weak wives to attempt a raid on such establishments, and how ludicrous it would be, were they to organize a praying band to pray the milliner shops out of existence. And it wouldn't do a bit of good either. No sooner would one conscience stricken milliner succumb to the force of public opinion, than another more enterprising firm would start up, on the same street, perhaps, and drive a flourishing trade with the quondam customers of the former. No, rather let them pray that their wives may be given strength to resist temptation. Let them through the force of moral suasion, or other matrimonial arguments seek to correct their wives' unhappy disposition, to strengthen their moral courage, and above all to enlist their love and sympathy in their own households, that they may become, in the true Biblical sense, "keepers at home."

The trouble lies, my dear ladies, not in the saloons, but in your own husbands! The former, secure in their legal entrenchments will defy all your efforts at repression, and you know it would be decidedly inconvenient to abolish the latter.

To suppress the saloons would be but the loss of the branches, and would not reclaim one victim of this vice. Not till you banish the desire for stimulants, and eradicate the appetite for strong drink, will the axe be laid at the root of this Upas tree of society. Let us then reform our husbands, and to do this, we must first reform ourselves. We are all familiar with the conventional characters who figure in this wretched play of life. The hard hearted barkeeper, the drunken father who spends his evenings at the barroom, and reels home each night to shower vile words and low abuse upon the broken-

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK AND VICINITY.

Bismarck, D. T., April 29, 1874.

FOR SALE.—A comfortable house on 4th Street, with three rooms. Inquire at the Express Office.

Services at the Presbyterian Church every Sunday as follows: 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the Parsonage at 7½ o'clock.

F. G. Jones, Bismarck, is prepared to fill all order for lime, at \$3.50 per bbl.*

Wanted to Rent.

A house containing five or six rooms from and after May 19th. Address F. S. care TRIBUNE office. 40-1f

Just received at the Ladies' Bazaar, a fine lot of spring hats, French flowers, satins, velvet ribbons, real laces, &c.

The Paymaster will pay off the troops at Fort Lincoln Saturday.

Joe Dietrich has trotted out a magnificent new bus—a fact indicating prosperity.

The Wapeton colonists have already commenced operations. A large party arrived Monday.

Hon. Chas. McCarty has seventy acres fenced on his ranche, and now has teams engaged in breaking.

The Cass County Agricultural Society invites Burleigh County to take part in its exhibition next fall.

John Mason's residence is being removed to beautiful grounds across the track, nearly opposite Mason's place.

It is reported that Deacon Mann prays without ceasing for rain, since the bids were opened. His is the lowest for hay.

Gen. Custer's reply to Gen. Hazen, or a synopsis of it, will be published next week, if we can get a copy of the paper containing it.

The Northern Pacific Hotel, kept by Mr. Conner, is a new and cosy establishment, situated on Third street, between Front and Meigs.

The firm of Marshall & Hollowbush, proprietors of the Kiyus Saloon at the Point, is dissolved—Mr. Hollowbush continuing the business as formerly.

Social Dance.

A social dance will be given at Chas. A. Galloway's residence, on Sixth St., on Friday evening. All are invited to attend.

Chas. A. Galloway has broken twenty acres on his claim north of the village, which he has sown to oats. The sod broken now works up as nicely as old ground. He will break seventy-five acres.

The person drowned with "Antelope" last week, was Michael Gibe, of St. Cloud, instead of Dive, as reported. J. W. Burns, the ferryman, showed great heroism and presence of mind in his efforts to save them, and but for the woman could have saved Gibe without difficulty.

Col. J. G. Vawter, a well known Montanian, arrived at Bismarck Monday, looking over the Northern Pacific route with a view to freighting. He is engaged largely in the mercantile line, and in the shipment of quartz, and informs us that the line of the N. P. will no doubt be adopted by shippers generally. He will put in a store at Carroll, as will also a number of other Helena merchants.

J. R. Champlin has moved into his new building, just above Chris. Gilson's on 10th Street, where he has a billiard hall. Jack has spent nearly two thousand dollars fixing and furnishing the house. The front room contains the bar, which is probably the most expensive and neatest in town. The back part of the house is divided into two parlors, with folding doors, and four bedrooms, all newly painted, nicely paneled, carpeted and furnished. The house may be entered from the hall, and from the front and rear, without passing through the barroom. The new building of the Globe appears elsewhere.

An Indian Raid.
Last Thursday, a party of Unkapapas who had been prowling about the country for some days, stampeded about ninety mules feeding near Fort Lincoln. Gen. Custer, with three companies of cavalry, at once commenced pursuit, and soon recaptured the mules, but the chase was continued some 20 miles, resulting in the capture of one Indian pony and three saddles by the cavalry. One Indian was supposed to be seriously wounded, as he abandoned his horse and was taken on in front of another. The Indians escaped only three reaching the timber on the Little Hart. A graphic report of the chase, and of the excitement at Lincoln, is left out for want of space.

Col. John H. Stevens, of Minneapolis, is planting for the railroad company forty acres of timber at Goose Creek, in the Red River valley, and is expected to prove tree culture a success on Dakota prairies. He, however, has a deeper interest in this country, and expects to make extensive investments at Bismarck. He and William Cannon, one of the best horticulturists in the west, are interested in a vegetable garden at Bismarck, which they are planting on the homestead of Col. Lounsbury, one mile east of the village. Mr. Cannon will make this his home, and gardening his business, this being but the beginning. Col. Stevens will visit Bismarck often, and concentrate, as fast as he can, his interests here. Franklin Steele, H. T. Welles, and other Minneapolis gentlemen are only waiting for an opportunity to put in some money. If Bismarckers will be patient a little longer they will hear something drop. This is just as certain to be a great city as winter is to follow autumn.

Improvements at Fort Lincoln.

Gen. Custer is making great improvements at the Cavalry barracks near Ft. Lincoln in the way of tree planting, gardening, etc. A magnificent boulevard has been laid out in front of the officers quarters and extending well up toward the Fort, on either side of which two rows of Cottonwood trees have been planted which range from fifteen to twenty-four inches in circumference, many of which were transplanted in the winter, when the native soil was attached to the roots. The trees have been transplanted with such care that their foliage this season, will scarcely be excelled by those of the same age in the forests.

This boulevard has been graded and an extensive garden has been laid out and placed under the charge of Col. Thompson, who having faith in the country is determined to test thoroughly the productiveness of the soil. The preparations for gardening are very elaborate and much of the seed is already in the ground, the less hardy plants being protected by boxes. A garden on the same ground proved a success in every respect last year.

The parade ground is being plowed and sowed to blue grass, which will certainly take root and grow rapidly in this soil.


On the hill, also, Gen. Corlin is making extensive improvements. A large number of the famous bulberry have been planted here and there, thickly, with a view to making living screens. The trees planted last season are receiving attention, and occasionally rocky mounds built for flowers.

Gen. Custer is promised a visit at an early day from Lawrence Barrett, the celebrated actor, who will undoubtedly lend a hand in an entertainment to be given at the Lincoln Opera House. This house, by the way, is 30x100 feet, the stage 60x36 feet, fitted up with everything necessary to make it first class. The scenery is splendid—better than is found in many eastern opera houses. The building, though incomplete, is laid out for a hall that will prove a credit to those who designed it. The General takes great interest in the plans of his men for amusement, and encourages them in every laudable undertaking.

The officers are all very much attached to their post, and they uniformly commend the attentions of Gen. Hazen concerning the country.

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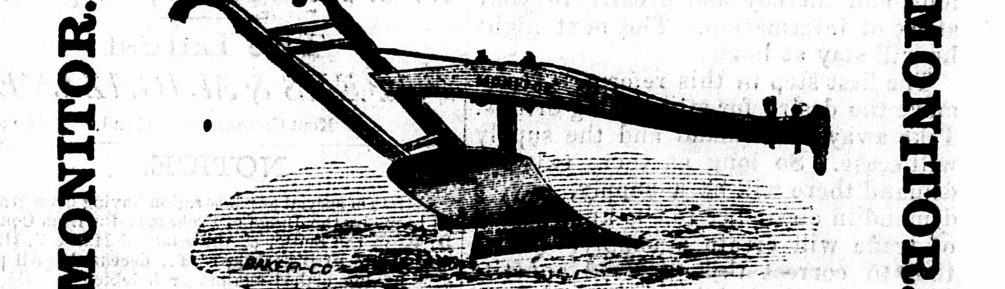
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